ETERNAL DAMNATION,

AND THE DOCTRINE OF HELL. Mr. Moody's Neglect to Warn Sinners Against Hell and the Lake of Fire.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Of course we all entertain the greatest respect and admiration for Brother Moody and for his great and noble work for the salvation of immortal souls, And now, since he has again reiterated his belief in the divinely inspired Book of Jonah, that the whale did veritably swallow that disobedient man of God, and that the sun and moon did really stand still at the command of Joshua, since God Almighty caused them to do so, through the instrumentality of his believing and faithful servant, we are moved to ask why then, does not Brother Moody tell the people that he also believes in all that the Holy Bible proclaims and teaches and warms respecting hell, "the second death." which is "the lake of fire," and eternal punishment, "where the smoke of their torment ascendeth up forever

Since he comes to preach the Gospel in the name of the Lord, the public have a right to ask and learn his opinion and belief as to those awful and eternal truths and divine doctrines, and to be informed why he does not teach and preach them, as did the Prophets, the Apostles,

and Christ Almighty Himself? The writer not only believes in all these terrible words and warnings of Holy Writ, but he also knows them to be absolutely true, by the witness of the Holy Ghost, and because they are the dicts of "The Word of God" (Rev. xix., 18.), which cannot lie. The writer thus believing and knowing God's, eternal words to be literally true, and "Yea and Amen" in Christ Jesus, as are all His exceeding great and precious promises te always and everywhere constrained, from love of God, and from love of precious souls, to warn the people, in just the very exact and precise words of the Holy Bible, respecting these terrible admonitions, as all my hearers will testify. And real and faith ul ambassadors for Christ Almighty will not be discouraged, and deterred from so doing because, forsooth, some distinguished yet unbelieving clergy cry out against such faithful preaching of God's entire Word.

Ministers have said to the writer that if I preached such doctrines I would soon empty the pews, and that no one would come to hear me preach, &c. And the writer has replied: "Well, I can't help that: I must preach the whole 'Word of God,' and the message which Christ Almighty gives me to proclaim, though the heavens fall." However unpopular it may make me and my preaching, and even though I suffer persecution and be martyred therefor. still I am to serve and please God, and not man. nor my own convenience, whims, beliefs, and pleasures. But I am to faithfully preach the whole Word, from Genesis to Revelations. though they stone me in the act!

To really love the conversion, welfare, and salvation of never-dying souls is to faithfully and persistently tell them not only of the wondrous love of God for us in Jesus crucified, but it is also to fully indoctrinate them respecting heli. "the second death," "the lake of fire," and everlasting burnings "where the smoke of their torment ascendeth up forever and ever;" and to preach the very words of great and dear St. Peter, wherein we are warned that sooner or later this world will be burned up, and all the works therein. (II. Peter, ill., 10.)

Because it was to save us from all these indescribably fearful things that Jesus came, suffered, fulfilled the law to the letter bled, and died on Calvary, Jesus is so unspeakably precious to true believers! And how can the poor. ignorant, and unchurched populace, and heathen, too, know these things if they are not taught by believing teachers in the exact and precise terms and warnings of the Word of God? It is all very well to preach nothing but the love of God in Christ to some people, es pecially to Christians who read, believe in, and know the Word of God.

But even in this case the Gospel is only half preached when they fall to preach the warn ings. How much more true is it, then, that the Gospel is only half preached when the preachers are criminally dereliet in warning all classes of people, and especially the publicans, drunk ards barlots and all other kinds of sin-cursed and lost souls that unless they make haste to repent, believe in, and obey the Gospel they will be eterrally damned in "the second death," which is "the lake of fire," and "where the smoke of their torment ascendeth up forever

and ever?"
"It is written," all through the Holy Bible, that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," and this wholesome and blessed fear. If the sonl comes to and loyes and obeys Jesus, eventually leads them into that "perfect love which casteth out all fear;" which means perfect belief in and obedience to the Word and Will of God. And it is only this self-same fear which will keep the would be suicide from sending his soul to hell and eternal burnings! I can give illustrations of this in my own work. And it is only this fear which will deter the man, egged on to commit some crime, from rushing headlong into unmentionable iniquity.

And so, through the whole long and terrible

mutable laws and commands.

When we consider the general increase of crime, and especially the appailing increase of most awful suicides, how self-evident is it that the whole "Word of God" should be faithfully, and fully, and always preached, especially the many and divine warnings about hell and efernal burnings. And it can be clearly shown and proven from the letter and suitt of the Word of God, from Genesis to Berelations, that they nai burnings. And it can be clearly shown and proven from the letter and snirit of the Word of God, from Genesis to Revelations, that there is no hope for a suicide, either sane or insane!

These words have been carefully weighed, and the writer can prove them to be literally true by the entire Holy Bible. No, there is not the slightest scintiliation of a shadow of a for-orn hope for a suicide, either sane or insane; there is nothing in store for such but "the second death," which is "the lake of fire." as surely so as that the Word of God is what it is, and what we know it to be by the winess of the Holy Ghost. And in the words of St. Paul, "Let God be true and every man a liar," And God's Word cannot be broken.

For years I have preached as I have above expressed myself, and when I go over my old Gospel camping grounds I am delighted and filled with praise to God to behold the wonders of divine grace wrought in mortals who have beared account of the contract where the full complete are severed by the full complete and

For years I have preached as I have above expressed myself, and when I go over my old Gospel camping grounds I am delighted and filled with praise to God to behold the wonders of divine grace wrought in mortals who have heard me preach, by the full, complete, and faitful preaching of the whole Word of God. There are very few backsiders and no suicides as the result of such preaching. For no man who has been once taught and indoctrinated in all that "the Word of God" teaches and warns respecting heil and eternal hurnings, "the second death," will commit suicide.

One of the great reasons for the increase of crime and suicides is the unbelief in the pulpit especially, as well as in the Church generally, and the failure of the pulpit to preach the whole Word of God and warn the people in every sermon of the biblical warnings respecting heil, "the lake of fire," and sternal punishment, "where the smoke of their torment essendeth up forever and ever," and in Just 50th exact and precise statement as spoorded and prelialmed in "The Word of God."

That the pulpit fails thus to preach the whole Word of God, and that crime and suicides are fearfully increasing, are in accordance with the prophecies of the Word of God, and that crime and suicides are fearfully increasing, are in accordance with the prophecies of the Word of God, and are among the many and potent "signs of the times" forewarning, foremaining, and forstelling the revelation of that "Wicked," or Satan, whom our Lord in His Second Advent, will destroy with the brightness of His coming, issee H. Thess., il., 8: H. Thess., 1, 7:0.)

Now, no one knows this better than Brother Moody. Then, why—please ask him, Mr. Edutor—does he not make the best use of his free agency and teach and preach all these awful and fearful biblical and Christ-toommanded warnings? For great, good, and blessed as his work has been, and he it would have been far better, deeper, and more lasting und Christ-like life.

Far better to have a few souls surely converted and saved for them which

God's will the following story he told of a father who requested his little son to bring him a giass of water, but the boy, for some reason or other, did not want to do so; consequently he brought his father some fruit from the pantry; but his father said, "My son, I did not ask for fruit, but for water, now go and bring me the giass of water." But again the boy, in his perverseness, went into the montry and brought his father other good things instead of the water; and again the parent remonstrated, and told him to bring the water; but still the naughty boy per sisted in his headstrong disobedience! And this is just the way some preachers and other do to-day; they teach and preach many beautiful and good things, but they fail to do what God wishes and commands, which is to faithfully preach His whole Word, from Genesis to Revelstions, giving as much place in every sermen for the awful and terrible warnings as they do the precious promises!

sermon for the awful and terrible warnings as they do the precious promises!
And may the Lord Jesus Christ Almighty hiess Brother Moody and all preachers of His Word, and open up unto them all and every one more and more doors of utterance to invariably teach and preach the whole Word of God, and to warn the people in every sermon in exact and precise biblical language of hell, "the second death," and everlasting burnings, for the salvation of sonis, and to the glory of "The Word of God," which is Jesus (Rev. 19: 13), for His great and dear name's sake. Amen. REV. SILLIMAN BLAGDEN.

CHARITY'S NEWER WAYS.

tween Landlord and Tennat - Cooking Schools and Summer Schools. "We deal here with people-men, women, and children-not with cases," said Dr. Tolman of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. "It is personal contact that counts. "It's not a particularly new idea. The asso clation has been organized since 1843, and though the public conception of charity work has been much modified in late years, still it is astonishing to see how many of our good modern ideas were suggested, years ago, by the first members of the association. The average

New Yorker thinks, however, that this whole

Itable Rent Collector Who Mediates Be-

movement of organized charity is recent. "The association differs from the Charity Organization Society in that it is a relief-giving society. Now this morning we had an application for \$15, to which we may not respond, but we'll look into the case, and perhaps find \$15 a good investment there. Besides relieving all deserving cases of destitution, we work along many other lines. Through our labor bureau we find employment for poor people. Up to Nov. 24 we had found in that one month places for 420 men. That is a work that is growing. too. Last year, during October, we found places for 40; this year for 140.

"Then we have tried to improve the sanitary condition of the dwellings of the poor. The scheme of friendly rent-collecting has been an important factor in that. It has been placed almost entirely in the hands of women because as it is a very delicate task, persons of tact and intelligence are needed. The friendly rent-collector makes a business of collecting rent for the landlord. He pays her a regular commission for her work, and then, as our agent, she insinuates herself into the life of the household and finds out what the people need. She notices that the drainage is defective and the ventilation bad, and insists that the landlord remedy both. She observes that the woman of the hous she keep her establishment neater, but she shows her how to do it. She is regarded as a friend by both landlord and tenant, and as long as she mediates between them friendly rela-tions are sure to prevail. is untidy, and she not only suggests to her that

friend by both landlord and tenant, and as long as she mediates between them friendly relations are sure to prevail.

"The department of food supply is very important. We are endeavoring in every practicable way to spread among the people information as to the selection, purchase, and preparation of food. Prof. Atwater of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Com., who has experimented in autritions for years, has experimented the diet of thirty poor families during ten days to the closest in-pection. They told us just what provisions they hought, how much they paid for them, and how they were prepared for use. From these data Prof. Atwater hapes to deduce some important lessons. Experiments regarding the best diet for laboring men and their families have been conducted for some time and a cooking school for women has been carried on satisfactorily for about two years. There girls were taught to make soups, stews, brotha, puddings, breads, cakes, cookies, and pies. In each case the girls were required to write down the cost of the articles and compute the cost of the completed dish. They were encouraged to write down the recipes. Their homes were visited often, and it was usually found that they had tried, with more or less success, to apply what they had learned at the cooking school.

recipes. Their homes were visited often, and it was usually found that they had tried, with more or less soucces, to apply what they had learned at the cooking school.

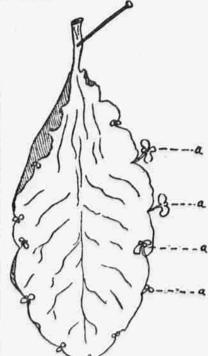
"Whenever the tenement house women have been down at the Seas.de Home, I have tried to have them learn some simple lesson in cooking. Last summer we served bowls of oatmeal to all. They liked it, but most of them did not know that it was a simple, cheap, nutritious food that they could easily have at home.

"The department of schools and institutions has taken up the idea of vacation schools. For three summers now tenement house children have been receiving manual training during the hottest weeks of the year, when life without some special interest would be a burden to them. The department of nyglene pays particular attention to the relations of light, sir, and water to the health of the poor. One important phase of this work is the superintendence of the People's Bath. It was established six years ago, and has been a great boon to the people. The establishment in New York has been a model for baths in other cities.

"We hope soon to have public laundries such as there are in London and some of the other cities of the old world. Then poor women who pay a few center may do the family washing where they have every convenience and appliance. The work of the fresh air bureau is almost too well known to need much comment. It is one of the most picturesque forms of our work, but there is a certain danger in it. That is the tendency to nauperization. The boy or gri receives a day's outling at the Sea. ide Home. is the tendency to nauperization. The boy or girl receives a day's outing at the Sea-ide Home, and then he wants a week; finally his parents

THE LIFE PLANT. A Curious Member of the Houseleck Family

That Figurishes in the Bermudas. Travellers in B-rmuda and the West Indies often bring back as a souventr of their trip the leaves of an interesting plant of the houseleek family. It is known as the life plant, and when the leaves begin to shrivel and fade they send out little shoots which in turn bear leaves that continue to grow and remain fresh and green



LEAF OF THE LIFE PLANT.

a. a. a. a. the little sprouts from the fading leaf. The leaves are about four inches long, rich The leaves are about four inches long, rich green in color, and of a smooth, waxen texture, The plant, the tooks say, is of the genus "Bron-phyllum, belonging to the Crassulacea family; succeiven, with her baceons or shrubby stem and annual or percental roots, growing in hot, dry, exposed places." In Bermuda it grows to be about a foot high.

If you take one of the leaves and pin it to the wall indoors it will begin to sprout within three or four days, he it winter or summer. At first the top pertun of the leaf will begin to wither and shrivel my and this is likely to continue the territory of all that he has herein written, did he fail to lift up his voice and warn the people in ever men, and as no is now endeavoring to do in this very spicite?

I would be a miserable coward and criminally deriellet in the performance of my bounder duty as Christ Almighty's faithful ambassador!

Years ago Brother Moody gave as an illustration of the manner in which we should obey

MRS. LATHROP'S SAD TASKS.

HER WORK AMONG EAST SIDE WOMEN WHO HAVE CANCERS,

Mer Bare, Neat Rooms at 1 Scammel Street andithe Pattents She Has Taken There-The Pathon of the Suffering She Sees on Her Daily Bounds and the Need of Money to Relieve the Worst of the Cases,

When Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop announced her intention of going down into the slums to live, people were very much wrought up about it. When she added that her special ambition was to take care of cancerous patients, they were still more excited. And when she actually did go, their interest knew no bounds. Mrs. Lathrop lives at 1 Scammel street. A great many New Yorkers, even the oldest ones, are not acquainted with the neighborhood, so it may be well to be explicit. At point about half a mile east of Third avenue,

Grand street and East Broadway meet at an open square. It is from one side of this square that Scammel street starts on its short course to the East River. This is, therefore, not the very Laboratory Experiments in Diet-The Char-'slummiest" of the slums. In fact, it is airs and quiet, and there is an old-fashioned respectability about the neighboring portions of East Broadway, where dozens of doctors and lawyers of various nationalities occupy the pretentious houses of a bygone generation.

No. 1 Scammel street is half way down the first block, and the surroundings are far from repulsive. There is a yard on the corner and another across the street. Both have grass and trees, but the grass is brown and the trees bare now. The house itself is shabby and dirty and forlorn. The door stands open in the accepted tenement house fashion. The floor of the ball is bare, and a rumpled piece of old burlap serves the ground floor tenant as a rug. There is carpet on the stairs, however. This is unusual magnificence for the slums. But it is decayed magnificence. The plastering has fallen from the walls too, so that the house itself looks as if it had one of the skin diseases in which Mrs Lathrop is so interested. Her own rooms are on the second floor and

are a pronounced contrast to the rest of the house. In the first place, there is a knocker on the main door of each apartment in the house. That of Mrs. Lathrop's door is newly painted; the rest are old and dull. On her door there is also a shining brass plate bearing her full name. By this door one enters a good-sized room Everything is plain but scrupulously neat. The foor is bare, save for some strips of carpeting. which are tacked down so as to cover the principal paths about the room. This is evidently not by way of luxury, but as a means of protecting the scrubbed white floor. The main piece of furniture in this room is a cooking stove; a comfortable friend, with its simmering pots and the occasional gleam of the open "draught." A kitchen table is on one side of the room. It has been scoured to such an extent that it rivals in whiteness the plain linen cover of the "centre" table over between the windows. There is a shaded lamp on the table, and there are a few papers, and fewer books. The chairs are simple wooden and cane affairs, with one or two folding ones of carpeting. There is not a pretentious thing in the room, not a hint of luxury; not a reminiscence of any different mode of life. This room, again in tenement fashion, is the kitchen, dining room, living room, reception room. From one may pass into three tiny bedrooms In one of these there is a patient who is suffering with cancer. She was in the hospital six months and then jhad to go, that being the limit of stay allowed. The hospital authorities said there was a chance of her recovery if she could have the treatment she needed, so Mrs. Lathrop has taken charge of the case. Her own room is a wee bit of a place, quite dark except for the light which comes in from the living room. When a woman reporter for THE SUN called the other morning Mrs. Lathrop was again in bed as a result of overwork. She has not yet recovered from an attack of pneumonia brought on by exposure and exhaustion, and every time she goes out in wet weather she suf-

If enthusiasm could cure cancers, Mrs. Lathrop would make hospitals unnecessary. Her whole soul seems to be in her work; her whole mind given to her patients, present and prospective; her whole energy to plans for their relief. She has one settled ambition, and that is to organize a hospital for charity patients sutfering with cancerous complaints. to build it right among the poor and consecrate it to their use. Probably the realization of this dream is a long way in the future. In the mean time she is going on with her work and doing the best she can against odds.

"How do you spend your time?" asked the reporter-Well, in the morning I start out at about

"How do you spend your time?" asked the reporter.

"Well, in the morning I start out at about 9 o'clock to visit my patients. I go the rounds and dress the cancers and sores, do what I can for the incidental cases I meet, and get back here about 2 o'clock. I am supposed to have my dinner then, but as that is also the horr at which I am "at home" to my poor people, I don't always make much of a meal. I never go out until late in the afternoon, because I want my people to know absolutely that they can find me here from 2 until 5. The other day I went out into the country to see my brother, but I cot up at 5 o'clock. In the morning in order to be here again by 2. In the evening I go around once more to change the dressings where its necessary. I have an assistant now. Miss Mahoney and her sister live here with me. She was a nurse in a Boston heapital, and does a great deal of visiting for me."

"Have you many applications from outsiders who would like to do the same thing?"

"Quite a number, but meast of them are from women who want to be paid for it, and I have no money with which to pay them. I have one or two who do belo me a great deal. They are women of means who do it for love of the work. But the one who does most is 70 find that her physician will allow her to visit only three days out of the work. Another woman, who has had cancer herself, would giadly help me, but the doctors do not think it would be wise for her to do it. One woman applied to me and I would have been delighted to have had her help, for I am sure she would be, as I say, invaluable, and yet I am not able to take her.

"I can do so little for my people, and they need so much! At one time! had about forty patients under my care. Of course het all of them had vancers, but almost always in visiting one patient I find others who need help. For instance, have one woman, Mrs. K. who has an internal canter, which causes her terrible paid and they are all the work had a belt work her assay she may have she had a little work her think of that woman

young scalawag. These two are worse than useless to the family. She has another boy and a daughter. These two are perfect saints. But it takes all of the daughter's time to care for her mother, and the boy can get no work. People say when they read about such cases, that anybody can get work, but I know that len't true. Much as this woman needs food and care I have not been able to do anything for her except to dress the cancer and give her a little medicine.

"One morning a young girl, about 17 years old, came here and asked me to ge and see her outher. I could not go myself their, so I bent a friend, a physician, who helps me a great deal, the girl was dressed in clean, fairly good garments, and I thought probably the case would no, prove to be a deserving one. When I saw the doctor I asked him about it.

"Well," he said, 'I guess the woman's starving, and I'm not sure that she isn't freezing. There wasn't any firein the place and no signs of any line!.

"It think she must have been, he said. 'I saked:

"I think she must have been, he said. 'I stared as short a time as possible and kept my overcoat on, but I was chilled when I left."

stayed as short a time as possible and kept my overcoat on, but I was chilled when I left. "Of course, I investigated the case further. The woman had cancer of the breast. She had one boy who had a severe sore on the leg. She had a married daughter who had four children

and had to help her own and her husband's family out of her husband's wages. The girl who had come to see me had worked in a facory, but had been turned off early in the sum mer. She had got a few respectable things to gether, and every day she waited at the old place, hoping to be taken on again just as soon as anything offered.

"Those are a few of the cases we have constantly," said Mrs. Lathrop, pausing. Then she laughed apologetically. "I am so enthusiastic." she said, "that I never tire of taking about it."

"You are not disenchanted yet, then?"

"No. Of course there is much that is repulsive, much that is discouraging. If idd not keep the religious element of the work constantly in my mind i should offen be detheartened. But how can you blame these poor things, even the worst of them, when you think what their surroundings have been? You so into an entry early in the morning and you find these wretched creatures, who have crept in there to go any further. Can you blame them if they go back to their evil habits? At least, I have always found a flash of gratitude and appreciation for any real humans sympathy and interest which is shown to them."

"Do you often ga up town?"

"Almost never. I went up one afternoon a few weeks ago to call on some old friends. As I sat there and tooked around the room at the books and pictures, the comforts and surroundings I had known before I came down here, it was all like a dream to me. The old life seemed a hundred years ago."

"Did you have any particular motive for making these rooms so bare and simple?"

was all like a dream to me. The old life seemed a hundred years ago."

"Did you have any particular motive for making these rooms so bare and simple?"

"Why, yes; I had a good many." laughed Mrs. Lathrop. "I didn't bring books, because I knew I shouldn't have time to read them. Besides, how did I know that the place would not burn up, or my things be stolen? I brought no pictures, except devotional ones. As for luxuries, this is no place for them."

THE VOLUNTEERS' CONSTITUTION.

Booth's Army Is Organized. A little more than nine months ago Ballington Booth, in making his first public address after he and Mrs. Booth had resigned from the Salvation Army, had this to say:

The Principles Upon Which Bailington

" Mrs. Booth and myself, under the direction and inspiration of Almighty God, will organize a new religious movement. Its main object shall be the evangelization of America. What name the organization shall bear, what shall be the details of its plan and scope, how it shall be officered, we have not yet decided. This much, however, I can tell you: In the new organization there will be no absolute monarch. If it has any members, those members shall rule the organization, from the head down. It shall be an American organization as completely as it is possible to make it." Commander Booth has made good these

promises. On Nov. 6, the Volunteers of America were incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. During the past week there has been in session, at the National Headquarters of the Volunteers, Sixteenth street and Union square, the Grand Field Council of the organization. Among other business transacted by the council was the drafting of a constitution, under which the Volunteers shall be governed. The constitution embraces nineteen articles, based upon this sentiment: "In righteous principles, unity; in divine doctrines, harmony: in essential methods, liberaifty."

Article L states that, "The Volunteers America is a military movement, military in its methods, organized for the reaching and uplifting of all sections of the people, and bringing them to the immediate knowledge and service of God." In Article III, there is this state ment: "It is, and ever must be, an American institution, recognizing the spirit and practice of the Constitution of the United States, and it is not, and never shall be, controlled or governed by any foreign power whatsoever." In Article IV., the question of misslonary work is touched and the divine ommand "Go ye into all the world" is recognized. This article provides that in all foreign work the principle of home rule, upon which the Volunteers were organized, shall be maintained, and foreign branches shall have absolutely no connection, so far as their control is concerned, with the national organization in this country. Article VI, provides for the selection or a

Article VI. provides for the selection of a Commander-in-Chief of the military organization. The article reads: "The officer in supreme military command of the Volunteers of America shall be designated as the Commander-in-Chief and he shall be elected by the soldiers. He shall have been an officer in the Volunteers for a period of not less than five years previous to his election, and he shall hold office for a period of ten years and until his successor shall be elected. The Commander in-Chief may be removed by a three-fourths vote of the Grand Field Council. In case of the death or removal of the council. In case of the death or removal of the council. In case of the fraid Field Council. In case of the fraid of Directors shall appoint one of their number to act as Comminander-in-Chief until a successor has been elected at a meeting of the members specially called for that purpose, which shall be held within two months after the vacancy shall have occurred, and who shall act as Commander-in-Chief during the remainder of the unexpired term of his predecessor."

The "members" of the incorporated society are designated as those persons "who, being commissioned officers holding rank of and above that of Major, shall be members of the fraid Field Council." They shall be exclusively in the service of the Volunteers; they must have been enrolled as commissioned officers for a period of not less than six months. There are eleven members of the forard Field Council who have been members of the council for two years.

To the "cardinal doctrines," to which every Volunteer must subscribe, belief is declared in commander-in-Chief of the military organiza-

ars, cardinal doctrines," to which every

for two years.

To the "cardinal doctrines." to which every Volunteer must subscribe, belief is declared in one sugreene (od and in the Triaity, in the inspiration of the lible, in Jesus Christ as the Son of God, in the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, in the resurrection of the body, and in eternal punishment.

It is prescribed that the Volunteers must never be regarded as a political organization, each Volunteer being expected, "without preasure, influence, or inducement," to vote according to his contactions. It may be noticed that in this the Volunteers differ materially from the Salyation Army, where voting is discouraged, it is also provided that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and the rite of haptism shall be observed. It is especially required that the Volunteers shall maintain friendly relations with the churches of all Christian denominations. Any Volunteer who is a church member may retain that members who may be members of the Volunteers. The constitution further provides that a person becoming converted through the Volunteers may afterward ally himself with any church he picuses. Woman is recognized as man's equal and entitled to the same rights and privileges as

SERMON LOST A BURNING BRAND, Temperaner Folks to Islip Make It Warm

for Dominie Webster, Islan, L. L. Dec. 11.—The Rev. William Sinhas been the pastor of the Islip Presbyterian Church, is at present at variance with a matority of the teachers of the Sunday school on the temperance question. An open rupture was averted until a few days ago, when the district Sunday School Convention was held. The pastors of the village were asked to attend, but were not requested to take any part.

Dominie Webster accepted the Invitation and was among the first to arrive. He remained quiet until the Rev. H. B. Munson delivered an address on the lesson for next Sunday, which refers especially to temperance. The speaker did not make any pointed allusions to the temperance question. As he fluished speaking Mr. Webster sprong to his feet, exclaiming: "I wish to heartily endorse the manner in

which Brother Munson has conducted the lesson. His ideas are right. I do not believe in this discussion of the temperance question. For my part, I consider that the Church law which compels the Sunday schools to teach temperance lessons four times a year is all wrong. At the meeting of the teachers last evening there was an unusually large attendance of church and temperance people. Teacher Cartwright opened the meeting and alluded to the lukewarm cooleration workers in the temperance cause received from those whose duty it was to support the movement. He was followed by several pillars of the church, each of whom declared that the paster and failed to aid them in their shorts to pravent intemperance from getting the upper hand of the teopic of Islip. The paster renerated his remarks made at the Sunday School Convention that he considered it unnecessary to teach four temperance lessons in the suming school during the year.

To these remarks, John H. Field, one of the choir leaders, remarks, who have you water out son. His ideas are right. I do not believe in To these remarks, John H. Field, one of the choir leaders, relocal: "Yes, you are luke-waim; you continually throw sold water on all our work in the altertion. Only a short time are you said in your annual sermon on temperance, which the Presbytery compels you to preach, that there was nothing in the libbe which forbode the drinking of wine, and that there fermented wine was used at the Lord's espier. I want to tell your right here that a young man who was present when you were speaking, and had, through the fruits of the local temperance workers, been converted from

sterice, which shall combine in its system sil-that is best in the methods of every institution of learning in the world, together with the ideas of those engaged in giving instruction that hespital. The necessity of keeping pace will the advance in methods of instruction through-out the world and of absorbing the hest of such methods is deemed by the Medical Board enter-tial to the success of medical education. It is the purpose of the Board to make this school local temperatice workers, been converted from a life of dissipation, after hearing your remarks said it was all right to drink, and he soon re-newed his life of dissipation."

The charges against the pastor are likely to be continued by the local lodge of Good Templars.

were not funds sufficient to keep up an inde-

pendent hospital, the society made arrange-

Hospital, by which the interest in the funds of

the Lying-In Hospital Society was turned over to

the New York Hospital on the condition that

the New York Hospital establish a lying-in

ward. This arrangement continued until 1827,

when it seemed best to the governors of the

New York Hospital to do away with the lying-

in ward. There were several earnest attempts,

all unsuccessful, to carry on the work in some

other way. From October, 1834, to July,

1845, no meetings of the governors were held.

In 1845 Benjamin F. Butler of this city was a

conspicuous agent in the revival of the organiza-

tion. It was not until 1855 that the society

worked out the plan, which it has followed ever

since, of aiding women requiring assistance dur-

ing confinement at their homes, limiting the ex-

penses to \$25 each. The disbursement was made

through a committee of women members of the

society, and a fixed proportion of the income of

the society was devoted to the purpose. The

remainder was allowed to accumulate until

1830, when the Midwifery Dispensary applied

for aid. The application was granted, Since

tion of more effective work by the hos-

museums, in the rear are two wards, mainly for patients under preliminary observation.

The operating theatre and the confinement wards are on the second floor. There is a completely equipped sterliging room, and an isolating ward for fever cases. The third floor is taken up with the living apartments of the resident physician, the staff, and nurses. The

resident physician, the staff, and nurses. The fourth floor also is used for this purpose. Running the full length of the Second avenue side of that floor is the students' dormitory, with bells for fourteen. On Eighteenth street, in the northwest corner of the lot, the building that was formerly the stable of the Fish mansion has been converted into a pathological laboratory and nurses' dormitory.

Although the hespital is a strictly charitable institution all its appointments are fers from

ments in January, 1891, with the New York

CHRISTMAN SHOPPING,

Silver Still Popular-New Thougs in the

wretched under the accumulated evils of grief Silver is still the nopular metal. The almost and poverty," and that, as the city did not proountless articles which have been made of it vide for this class of the poor, to whom charity during the last few years are still further added was due, the establishment of a lying-in hosto by this season's novelties. If one Judged pital was an urgent need. Among the many from the appearance of certain showcases, who responded to the appeal were Archibald one would say that gold is very much in Gracie, J. C. Vanden Heuvel, Alexander Ham favor, but the fact is that almost all of the ilton, Peter P. Goelet, Henry Remsen, Peter articles which look as if they were mounted in Augustus Jay, De Witt Cilnton, Thomas Peargold are really in silver gilt. sall, and Robert Lenox.

The first attempt to establish a hospital was

display of tollet articles in silver gilt mo the renting and furnishing of a large house at 2 Cedar street in August, 1799. But as there bottles it is desirable to have the silver mount wise discolor it. Into these mountings are in the top of the handle, which contains a large

the fashionable thing and is something like the older oxidizing, but is rubbed brighter and does not have the black shadows. The very latest thing is the flat Indian carving in this finish, some very beautiful things are to be seen in this style. For instance, there is a hand glass claborately chased in an Oriental pattern. The hand glass of course is round, as most of their are nowadays. The newest thing in handles is not the simple rine, but what is called a "dron handle," shaped like a curved staple.

Pin trays are still used, and the familiar heart-shaped lewel boxes seem quite as popular as ever. A new silver curing set is the most compact and convenient thing yet shown. An

then the dispensary has been absorbed by the Lying-In Hospital. A five-story tenement house at 314 Broome street was rented. It was fitted up as headquarters for the organizapital. A resident physician was installed and arrangements were made by which pregnant women might come to the hospital for onsultation and advice, thus forestalling possible complications in confinement. A corps of physicians was maintained for the outdoor ser-

No. 0001, sold to Mr. John Smith.

stble complications in confinement. A corps of physicians was maintained for the outdoor service. Lectures were delivered on obstetries to graduates from medical colleges, and students and nurses under training were permitted to accompany physicians to the houses of patients. This great advance in the usefulness of the society convinced all who were actively interesting themselves in its work that the hospital must have, as soon as possible, a heapital building that would not be a mere relief station from which help might be sent to those who needed it, but a hospital in the broader sense where severe and complicated cases could be received and carefully watched. The society's physicians often found applicants for aid lying in dark cellars, in crowded rooms where the surroundings were the worst conceivable. If it were in any way possible means to that end should be exhausted. As a result of efforts prompted by this sentiment the Board of Governors in May, 1894, authorized the purchase of the Hamilton Fish mansion at Second avenue and Seventeenth street. Title to the property was secured in the following June. The property still rests under a heavy mortgage.

The location of the Fish mansion is a every way suitable to the burposes of the Scienty of the Lying-in Hospital. On the Seventeenth street side the property faces Stuyvesant square and has always light and air, Moreover, Second avenue is an unusually broad street, and quiet. The tot has a front of S5 feet on Seventeenth street side the property faces Stuyvesant square and has always light and air, Moreover, Second avenue is an unusually broad street, and quiet. The tot has a front of S5 feet on Seventeenth street and is 184 feet deep. The reception room for patients is in the basement. There are physicians' offices, waiting rooms, and examination rooms here, as well as bath rooms for patients, students, and nurses. In the rear are the lavatory for the nurses and the kitchen. The first floor is divided about equally mong the administrative department, the h finish above described are very brautiful. Side combs are more worn than ever, but they must be the long ones, measuring five or six inches. The small ones are passé. The gold lorgneties, with small medallons of delft china, are exceedingly popular. In fact these delft bits, not more than an inch or an inch and a half in diameter, are introduced into everything into which they can possibly be put. They are in the cigarette cases, the matchboxes, and the covers of all kinds of buttles, and bayes. They are so cigarette cases, the matchboxes, and the covers of all kinds of bettles and boxes. They are so much in demand that the dealers say it is al-

of all kinds of betties and hores. They are so much in demand that the dealers say it is almost impossible to keep them insteed.

In corkscrews, silver-mounted buckhorn handles are the most popular. A few the ones in ivery are exhibited, but they are beyond the reach of the majority.

The beading, which has been the rage for a year, is still extremely well liked. It will be found in every possible variety of silverware. It is especially used in table silver, with the quaint colonial patterns of other days. Another bygone fashion which is revited this season is that of setting amethysis and rejasces, occasions of their reticules. Now the up-to-date grill is doing the same thirg.

In the silver-mounted defit umbrells bands are another the same old friends and a few mew ones. These are the same old friends and a few mew ones. These are the salver mounted defit umbrells bands are among the new ones. There are the silver completed emery large for thread, selsoors, and all the supurtemences for sewing; silver mounted emery large for thread, selsoors, and all the supurtemences for sewing; silver mounted deep the most expensive, elephant had a sample the regular stock.

Most of the leather goods are mounted in sliver. Monkey skin is the most expensive, Elephant had allegator are "regular stock."

Most of the leather goods are mounted in sliver. Monkey skin is the most fashonable leather; also the most expensive, Elephant had allegator are "regular stock."

For college men there are tobacco jars and all gator are "regular stock."

For college men there are tobacco jars and all gator are "regular stock."

One of them asked if it were customary to have so many mosaultoes in so high an nittrode. The Captsin assured her that it was not unusual; that they were increasing year by year; that no mosaultoes were ever known in the Park until, about eight years ago, a New Jersey schoolma'm had carclessly enclosed some in her trunk and let them out at Mammoth Hot Springs, when, like rabbits in Australia, they became an increasing rest.

All agreed that it was remarkable, but one gir seemed to carry a smile of increasility. As

The house at 314 s. Broome street is now used as a "sub-station" for outdoor service. An assistant physician and one or two helpers are there constantly for emergency duty. It is part of the society's plan to cover the city with these sub-stations, all working under the direction of the main establishment.

An important department of the work of the sub-station is the diret kitchen, kept running almost stitogether by the efforts of Mrs. Whitam C. Whitney, who has made that part of the work pler particular concern. There is no cooking in the diet kitchen, but healthy food material is supplied from it to mothers in confinement, who otherwise would be deprived of sustemance by the fact that their illness kept them away from their places of employment. The bossibilities and the needs of the work are shown by the records of last year's work. In the last year's 423 percent over the work of a year ago. These we pointed ion officement can increase of 44 per cent, over the work of a year ago. These applications necessitated 37,800 visits. More than 300 women whose homes were absolutely unift for proper medical attention were cared for in the hospital, as well at many ambulance cases. The average cost of bringing children into the work of a case.

The practical working of the hospital is illusticed. The practical working of the hospital is illusticed. wital is flusced that it was remarkable, but one
asked what he considered the most remarkable
the conversation continued, Mr. Culver was
asked what he considered the most remarkable
thing in the Park. He said that it heavity and
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The practical working of the hospital is illustrated by the medical directors' report for November, 1896: trated by the medical directors' report for November, 1896:

Applications (Wards 42)

Applications (Wards 42)

Confinements (Wards 42)

Confinements (Wards 42)

Out-patient department 220

Out-patient department 120

Destins Out-patient department 120

Usader treatment Wards 6

date of report (Out-patient department 41)

Thirteen students received certificates.

The words of the plans of those who are works The scope of the plans of these who are working to develop of the hospital's usefulness is outlined thus by the Medical Hoard:

"First—The establishment of a school of obstetrics, which shall combine in its system sill that is best in the methods of every institution of learning in the world constant.

one where the student can be taught in its most minute details everything which has to do with the subject of obstetrics. Apart from the realization of a perfect system, there is, as we have shown in the beginning of this communication, an alarming need for such a school.

"Second—The establishment of acentre of scientific repeared in the department of obstetrics. Comparatively little extensific work has been done in pure obstetrics, and many problems involving the lives and health of women are awaiting just such a union of laboratory research and bedside observation as is here contemplated.

SILVERWARE AS A BURDEN.

COSTLY OBJECTS WHOSE FATE ISTO BE FILED UP IN FAULTS,

The Aspect of the Undergoness of Costly Silverware Set Forth—Troobles ItCauses to its Owners Under Certain Conditions in the Owners and Silverware Set Forth—Troobles ItCauses to its Owners Under Certain Conditions of the Conditions of the Conditions of the Costly observation as is here contemplated.

search and bedside observation as is here contemplated.

"Third—The perfection of charitable methods of dealing with poor women in their conincement. By providing proper attendance,
food, and clothing for those who cannot leave
their homes; by providing a shelter and attendance for those who have no homes, and by providing an operating room fully equipped with
all the appliances of modern surgery for those
upon whom serious operations must be performed, the hospital would seem to realize the
ideal work contemplated by its charter one
hundred years ago."

The Secretary of the society is F. Delano
Weekes, 58 Wall street, and the Treasurer is
Francis S. Bangs, 100 Broadway.

Mhons-Hints to Buyers.

One of the leading silversmiths has a splendid In some cases the gold is added simply for the rich effect, but sometimes there is a practical reason. For instance, for the smelling salts ing gilded because the pungent vapor will othertroduced small delft china medallions or enamelled work. There are a great many pieces with miniatures on the back, but these are not so new as the delft bits and those set with jewels. A beautiful nowder set has a large cilt howl which rests on a gilt plate. The puff shows only carbuncle set into the flat gilt metal. There are two popular ways of finishing the gold. One is himself to his confidant, the bright yellow satin finish and the other the

dull rose gold. The latter method corresponds with what is

heart-shaped jewel boxes seem quite as topular as ever. A new silver curling set is the most compact and convenient thing yet shown. Another useful and not common thing is a silver box for holding mustard phasters. A good-sized openwork bowl of silver is a rather sumptions sponge holder. Of correct there are the same old favorities for manicuring, but there is one novelty among them. It is the number stone set in the end of a silver silve handle, instead of, as it formerly was, set like the mail polisher. There are new "traveiling toothbrushes," with reversible silver handles, which can be change a into covers for the brush when it is not in use. The extravagantly long button hooks have gone out of fashion now, and eight inches is the limit of length. The nail polishers are also more moderate in size than a year or two ago.

Dresden china has almost entirely disappeared from fashion. Penholders mounted in silver are almost the only articles in this line which are popular.

There seems to be really nothing new in matchboxes. The only changes are in design and finish the French gray before said, the

which are papears.

There seems to be really nothing new in matenboxes. The only changes are in design and finish, the French gray being, as before said, the favorite thing. The newest key rings are in this finish and so are the latest tags. These tags are all numbered, and the silversmith registers each one as it is sold. For instance:

The name and address of the allversmith are in raised letters on one side of the tag; on the The name and address of the silversmith are other side are the words:

"One dollar paid for the return of those keys."

If the keys are found and presented to the silversmith he redeems them as agreed and then transfers them to the owner, whose name and address he has already registered.

Charelaines are more in favor than they have been for some time just and those in the silver finish above described are very brautiful. Side

has been converted into a pathological laboratory and nurses' dormitory.

Although the hospital is a strictly charitable institution, all its appointments are free from any look of pinched and inadequate accommodations. This is due by no means to any superfluity or even sufficiency of endowment, but to the liberal policy of management. For instance, sixty persons are fed every day in the hospital dining room at an expense of 35 cents each per day. Yet the food and the service and the appointments of the dining room suggest no soch economy. The governors point with frank pride to what they have accompished as evidence of the great results they will be able to show when the financial needs of the institution are apprecised by the charitable rich. All the wards are light, and the iron bedsteads, painted white, and each one with a cradie swinging in a crane at the foot, are not crowded together.

The present establishment is practically little more than an exhibit showing what is possible with proper equipment for the charity. Statistics of the last year show that there are 150 births a day in this city, or one every ten minutes. The records of the Health Board show that few more than half of these babes are brought into the world under the supervision of competent physicians or midwives. More than 20,000 ont of 65,000 confinements last year were either without any attention or were taken care of by ignorant midwives, who often did more harm than good.

"Scarcely a week passes," says the Medical Board in the annual report Issued this week, without some woman being left at our door, practically moribund, who has been several days in labor in the care of a midwife. Such cases are suffering, not only from the effects of neglect, but aften, also, from the results of active interference in the way of attempted operative procedure."

The house at 314 Broome street is now used as a "sub-station" for outdoor service. An assistant physician and one or two helpers are there constantly for emergency duty. It is part skins retain their vogue, and seal, morocce, and alligator are "regular stock."

For college men there are tobacco jars and beer mugs made in the college color with its coat of arms stanued on the side. There are also wooden shields emblazoned with the college coat of arms.

There are silver cribbage boards, silver "counters" of various descriptions, and silver tor articles for collectors. In these last they things you gan invest about a dollar for the silver, and from \$10 to \$100 for the workmanship.

"See the elegance of the curves, the simplicity and purity of the lines," said the melancholy silversmith, holding aloft the teapot.

'What perfection of grace! What perfection of form! The lady craned her head about and shifted her lorgnette as her eyes followed with eager interest the twistings of the sliversmith's long. slender hand, which was used to point out the various beauties of the object. His depression

decrened as he noted these signs of attention. "See these flowers, how beautiful they are and perfect," he continued in a voice whose hollowness was only partly disguised by enthusinsm. "Remark the delicacy with which each fold of each leaf is hammered out, the life and action which have seen carved into each petal almost into each stamen! Ab! where in Europe will you find silver like this? Such art, such life, such beauty? In some museum, some private collection, some palace, you may discover a cup, a vase by Cellini or some other master; but a set like this, in use, never. There may be a set more costly, estimating it by the weight of silver in it, but of

an art so exquisite, none!" The man's melancholy had reached such a degree that the lady, impelled, perhaps, by the desire of administering consolation, said she would take the set. Still the silversmith's brow darkened.

"But not just now," she said. "I'm just picking out something for my husband to surprise me with on Christmas. What is the price of the set? For the whole set-teapot, coffee pot, and the rest? I don't think he will like to pay so much; but it doesn't matter. Please keep it for him."

The silversmith shrugged his shoulders as the lady went out, and gave an outward sweep of his hand as if denying all responsibility in the matter. Then he attempted to justify

"Why will people do such things?" he de-manded. "Why will they buy such things? Will they never learn that silverware is either called the French gray flaish in silver. This is the biggest burden they can lay upon themthe fashionable thing and is something like the selves or else the most useless possession? Jewelry is bad enough; but people get used to it. Of course, when a woman gets costly jewels they haunt her day and night, at first. She has to send them to the safe #eposit vault the moment she takes them off. If they are of extraordinary cost she wants watchmen and private detectives hovering about her when the wears them. She may send for the police when she gives a party. But in most cases she gets over this feeling in time, and instead of freaming of burgiars she treats her jewels with an unconcern which some people might call carelessness. Some years are we used to supply belts and bagefor women to carry their jewelry in when they were travelling. They were worn either under or over the dress, and were about the next best thing people thought. to actually wearing the jewelry so as to ensure its safety. But they had one very serious disadvantage. People were always forgetting them. Women would leave their jewel bags in the seats of cars or in bureau drawers at hotelsforget all about them. So bags and belts have come more or less into disfavor for carrying jewelry. Then, too, while they might do well enough for the past, they could not come within a hundred miles of supplying the needs of wealthy women of to-day.

"The present time is so far ahead of the past in luxury and wealth, and jewelry is so much more common and plentiful that where a woman twenty-five years ago could have carried her lewelry in a bag the size of her two fists, a woman in the same station new would require one twenty times as big. So it is really impracticable for women with much jewelry to be the custodians of their precious possesstons when they are travelling. their jewels from one place to another by special messengers; others use the express companies, making them responsible for the full value in case of loss; but the most common method among women who own a moderate amount of jewelry, say from \$5,000 to \$25,000 worth, is simply to pack it into their trunks and ship the trunks by express to the rallroad station and check them there just if ie any ordi-

I think it is the most useless thing that was ever invented. We silversmiths spend days and hights elaborating our art, and turn out beautiful objects, worthy to challenge the admiration of the world; and what becomes of them? They are sent down here, stamping his foot on the floor. They are put into the vauits in our cellar and human syes reidom rest upon them. Talk about excavating in the rubes of Troy, the rubbish of Athens, for beautiful objects, he exclaimed with a snort of disgust, why not excavate in the silver-smitts vaults and the safe deposit vaults of New York right here?

"Let me tell you an instance," he resumed when his melancholy allowed him to speak again, "Thirty years ago one of the rich men of New York went to Europe and there saw a magnificent tea service of silver which he bongs it for \$11,000, and when he returned here he presented it to the man who was his most intimate triend. The friend valued the tea service not only or account of the friendship that give it is own as he

Same retain their vogue, and seal, morocco, and alligator are "excitar stock."

For college men there are tobacco jars and beer muse made in there are tobacco jars and beer muse made in the college color with its coll of arms stanped on the side. There are also worder shields emblazoned with the colling of arms stanped on the side. There are sliver eribbage boards, sliver, "counters" of various descriptions, and sliver to are ticles for collectors. In these last truy things you gan investabout a dollar for the sliver, and from \$10 to \$100 for the workmanship.

SHE BIDED HER TIME.

He Told Her All About a Wesderfut Creek and Got a Pointer in Return.

Prom the Livingston Iest.

Perhaps the most popular man connected with the Yellowstone Park Transvertation Company is Capt. E. C. Culver of Gardner. In addition to the duties of Justice of the Peace, he makes a daily trip on the Park ran and personally interviews every man, boy, woman, and child who travels on it. He is a walking encyclopedia of Park information. He knows the height of every peak, the alithule of every important location, and can give you Frof. Haydners theory of the Park's geological forevation. Besides all this he is a prince of good fellows and has a funo of humor which smeltines carries him away when touching up descriptions and lexade of the Park.

Some time ago the Captain had an experience which was too good to keep, and he goes three years she will feel it her day to have in the Springs to Cinnalar, and there were three very bright young ladies on the coach, The Captain assured ber that it was not unusual; that they were increasing year by year; that no mosquiltoes were ever knewn in the stock of a mosquiltoes were ever knewn in the warm of all of the grand the product of the standard of the product of the grand the product of the grand that they were increasing year by year; that no mosquiltoes were ever knewn in the most of the grand college of the product of the grand college of the product of the grand college of the product of the grand